

**WOMEN MAKING A FARM.**  
The Farm and Farming of the 80s

**Sisters.**

This is the model farm of the Big Woods, six miles from the prairie, sixty miles from St. Paul. The railroad, now being graded, will run through it. Ere long it will be pointed out to thousands of emigrants.

travellers as an object of great interest. I will show to all what gentle, modest, womanly women can accomplish when spurred by filial affection, and a sense of duty. Their dwelling house, a commodious building, which the neighbors helped to build, and all its surroundings, betoken the industry, thrift, neatness, and taste of the occupants. The outhouses for his cattle, pigs, poultry, and smoke house, the fields and fences, all indicate that occupants of this homestead excel in industry, and know how to live. Two early in April they secured here two

ago last spring they cleared 100 acres of brush and 100 acres of woods, and the 200 acres of eighty acres each, under the homestead law, and have since cleared forty acres of all of which is now in crop. Of the last year, besides what was consumed by the family, they sold 900 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels turnips, 200 bushels beets, 100 heads cabbage, and over \$200 worth of garden stuff. The potatoes they sold for fifty cents per bushel. We forgot to ask what they received for the other products.

All the work of this farm, the clearing, grubbing the land, the fencing, the

planting, cultivating, harvesting, taking care of the stock, and all other work, except splitting the rails and breaking and plowing the cleared land, was performed by seven sisters.

These ladies are natives of Ohio, who emigrated to this State three years ago, and to this farm, then wild land, in 1867. The family consists of the seven sisters, the youngest aged fifteen years, the eldest about twenty-five, their mother, and their father, an invalid. The family removed to this State, with the hope of improving health, and this, indeed, for the first time

In the course of conversation on the matter of this model farm, the mother, a looking old lady, remarked: "The girls not proud of the hard work they have to do to get the farm started, but they are ashamed of it. We were too poor to do together and live in a town. We could make a living there, but here we have to be comfortable and independent. We try to give the girls a good education. They read and write, and find a little spare time to read books and papers."—*Minnesota*

### HOW TO UNHITCH A TEAM

There is always a right way to do a thing, and the right way to unhitch a team is that which is the quickest and safest. I have often noticed farm boys, and not farm boys but men, disconnect a team from a wagon in a very unsafe manner; some as follows: The driver springs from the wagon, goes to the sides of the horses and up the lines, unbuckles them at the bit and down the neck yoke, unhitches the tug and leads the heavy ones disconnected.

Now this mode is very common and risky. Let us notice why. In the first place, as soon as the lines are put up you have no means of control, as soon as the horse is down your horses are in peril. Suppose they should take fright, which is common with the most quiet animals, the result of a running with only the tugs hitched could be imagined. We have cases in mind where horses have sped away with maddened drivers in exactly this condition, the pole ploughed the ground, and at every plunge of the excited animals, the wagon striking on

beels frightening them to desperation. the right way, or the good way, at least keep the lines in hand or where they can be reached until the tugs are all unhitched your team is free from the wagon and stationary neck-yoke is used, next go directly in front of the horses and let down the yoke; and after this separate them as convenient.—*Ohio Farmer.*

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### FALL MANURING.

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Another valuable use of manure all season, is its application to grass, to be

under it spring for corn. It spread carefully and evenly, the liquid or portions are carried down along the fibres of the grass and intimately diffused throughout the upper soil. If the application is made in the fall, the effect is greater, as the diffusion in the soil is not only more perfect, but the growth of grass (or if clover, still better) will be more fertile. But even now, or during the first half of winter, manure is worth more than if left for spring application, when it is not time enough for it to become diffused, and when likewise the ground is packed and hardened by drawing heavy loads or

We have sometimes observed a different result from drawing heavy loads of manure. We have seen twenty bushels of corn per acre in fall, and twenty-five in spring, after the fall spreading of manure, as compared with the spring application, when applied to similar soil in both instances. It is only when a heavy layer of manure is very finely broken by repeated harrowing, that it proves of much immediate value.—Country Gentleman.

### LARGE INDIANA FARM

The Cincinnati Gazette has the following account of a large Indiana farm:

"What do you say to a corn field in B...

County, Indiana, of 7,000 acres, in condition and growing splendidly? It is found on the farm of Adam Earl, who resides in Lafayette. Messrs. Fowler have a farm of 30,000 acres in ton County, in one body, well watered with permanent improvements, having miles of hedge fence and 65 miles of fence, 30 dwelling houses for tenants, blacksmith shops, etc. To cultivate corn lands 169 one and two horse plows were kept in daily use, and on the place 4,100 head of cattle are now fed for the New Year, and will be sold.

for the New York market, and will be sold at this fall by rail. Messrs. Earl & Fowler, under their personal supervision to the farm, but attending to their separate interests, have secured former a jobbing merchant and the latter a banker. With the late improvements of machinery and harvesting implements the farmers are enabled to keep the model farm in good condition, and from present appearance a balance sheet will be on the right side heretofore."

The *London Athenaeum* says: "Experiment has confirmed the conclusion of an American scientist that leaves turn a red color of the season through the action of acid, since one of the elements producing green color must be a vegetable blue. Tunnel leaves placed under a receiver, the vapor of ammonia, in nearly every instance lost their red color and renewed green. In some, such as the sassafras, holly berry and maple, the change was rapidly effected and could be watched by the eye, while in particularly certain oaks, turned gradually without showing, the green

**CHEAP STUMP MACHINE.**

Mr. H. Marsh, Hudson, N. H., says in *Mirror* and *Farmer*, that he had made up a stump machine constructed as follows:—Take three pieces of common joists, put together in form like the common harrow, letting the tapering or forward ends interlock each other some six inches, making a frame for the chain to rest in. Cut off the rope at any distance you please from the stump.

place the machine on one side of the stump, tapering end up, hitch the chain on the opposite side, and pass it over the machine. Then hitch a good yoke of oxen thereto and pull. You will see the stump rise. He has cleared about three acres in this way.











